

# MAKING FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2007—CONTINUED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, all pending amendments on H.J. Res. 20 are withdrawn.

The clerk will read the resolution for a third time.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 20) was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the joint resolution pass?

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE), and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) are necessarily absent.

Mr. LOTT. The following Senator was necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. THOMAS).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 81, nays 15, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 48 Leg.]

## YEAS—81

Akaka	Dodd	McCaskill
Alexander	Domenici	McConnell
Allard	Dorgan	Menendez
Baucus	Durbin	Mikulski
Bayh	Feingold	Murkowski
Bennett	Feinstein	Murray
Bingaman	Grassley	Nelson (FL)
Bond	Gregg	Nelson (NE)
Boxer	Harkin	Obama
Brown	Hatch	Pryor
Bunning	Hutchison	Reed
Burr	Isakson	Reid
Byrd	Kennedy	Rockefeller
Cantwell	Kerry	Salazar
Cardin	Klobuchar	Sanders
Carper	Kohl	Schumer
Casey	Kyl	Shelby
Chambliss	Landrieu	Specter
Clinton	Lautenberg	Stabenow
Cochran	Leahy	Stevens
Coleman	Levin	Sununu
Collins	Lieberman	Tester
Conrad	Lincoln	Thune
Corker	Lott	Vitter
Cornyn	Lugar	Webb
Craig	Martinez	Whitehouse
Crapo	McCain	Wyden

## NAYS—15

Brownback	Enzi	Sessions
Coburn	Graham	Smith
DeMint	Hagel	Snowe
Dole	Inhofe	Voinovich
Ensign	Roberts	Warner

## NOT VOTING—4

Biden	Johnson
Inouye	Thomas

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 20) was passed.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, may I inquire as to the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is currently no pending business.

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## SCHIP FUNDING

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, I rise to thank the majority leader for his cooperation on an issue regarding an amendment that I had on the continuing resolution relative to the SCHIP problem that exists not just in my State of Georgia, but in 13 States where we have a shortfall in Federal funding that is going to require, if we don't take action, a number of children all across America to be removed from the SCHIP rolls, and their health insurance will be terminated. The majority leader has agreed that during the break we are going to work among our staffs—Senator ISAKSON and I have been in conversation with his staff already—and we are going to continue to work with him, as well as with others.

This is not a problem unique to Georgia. We are going to seek to come to a compromise on this issue. In about 10 days to 2 weeks or so, we will have a cure or a fix for this problem that exists out there regarding the shortfall on SCHIP.

To Senator REID, I say thank you for his cooperation on this and his commitment to working together with us to find a solution for the children all across America to make sure these children do remain insured. I say to my colleague from Georgia, Senator ISAKSON, thanks for his hard work and commitment on this issue as we have worked very closely together.

I yield back the remainder of my time, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. President, I ask to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## CELEBRATING THE LEGACY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. President, since 1915, an oil portrait of Abraham Lincoln has hung in the chambers of the Nevada Assembly. The painting of our 16th President serves as a reminder of Nevada's entrance to the Union during his remarkable administration and of the special place his leadership will always hold in our State's history.

I want to pay tribute today to that man who rose to the highest office in our country at one of the most turbulent times in our history. He is an example to all of a good, decent, honor-

able man, who contributed more to the freedom we cherish today than we may ever fully understand.

February 12 was the 198th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth in a log cabin in Kentucky. We all learned about "Honest Abe" in grade school and his role in guiding this Nation through the Civil War.

But at the very essence of Abraham Lincoln was a man of great conviction who showed incomparable humility, a tested sense of morality, and an ability to rise above personal pettiness. Learning about Abraham Lincoln's life is a humbling lesson in leadership.

He was self-educated and had none of the advantages of a formal education. He taught himself the law and never stopped learning along the way. Whether it was studying history, philosophy, or military strategy, what Lincoln lacked in classroom time, he made up for in focus and determination.

And while moral fiber can be taught, that doesn't mean it will have its desired effect. It is said that trials don't build character, they reveal it. Abraham Lincoln had so many trials. His tremendous character was revealed time and again. The stories are endless, but I want to share a few examples of what a giant of a man President Lincoln really was.

During his days practicing law, Lincoln would often ride the legal circuit, which meant that he traveled with a band of lawyers and judges across Illinois to try cases in every corner of the State. Lincoln was admired and loved by his colleagues for his skill as a lawyer, and his gift for telling stories was legendary. It was during this time that fellow lawyers noted Lincoln's heartfelt conviction that no man was better than he. One lawyer pointed out:

He arrogated to himself no superiority over anyone. . . .

This sense of equality would remain consistent throughout Lincoln's life—as a man and a public servant—and would extend to other character strengths he exhibited. Lincoln was humble—to an astonishing degree. In 1855, Lincoln withdrew his name for a seat in the U.S. Senate. Although he had the greater number of votes, it became apparent that, if either he or the other anti-slavery candidate did not succumb, the cause of slavery would be the true victor. Much to the dismay of his loyal supporters, Lincoln advised the floor manager to drop his name, handing Lyman Trumbull the win. Lincoln showed no hard feelings and shook Trumbull's hand at his victory party.

Six months later, Lincoln suffered another blow to his morale when he believed that he was part of an important patent test case. Unbeknownst to him, he was not part of the case, but he continued to prepare as if he were. When he approached the lawyers involved with the case, one of them, Edwin Stanton, drew the other aside and asked why he had brought the ". . . long armed Ape here . . . he does not know any thing and can do you no